

Approved For Release 2000/09/13 : CIA-RDP75-00001

Frank G. Wisner Dies; Former Official of CIA

GALENA, Md. (AP)—Frank G. Wisner, 56, a key figure in U.S. intelligence operations for 15 years following World War II, took his life yesterday at his country home and farm in this Kent County community, police said.

Wisner, who had been ill for some time, shot himself with a 20-gauge shotgun in an upstairs room of his country home shortly after he arrived from his Washington home, Deputy Sheriff Allan Blizzard reported.

He said Wisner was already dead of a head wound by the time an ambulance had arrived. Mrs. Wisner was in a downstairs room when she heard the fatal shot, Blizzard added.

Joined CIA in 1948

Wisner maintained an office in Washington at 1210 18th St. NW, from which he administered various business firms in his native Laurel, Miss. He also was an investor in several oil firms. Wisner and his family had lived at 3327 P St. NW since 1948.

He served as a naval intelligence officer in World War II, and joined the Central Intelligence Agency in 1948—a year after its formation—remaining as one of the agency's top administrative officers until August 1962.

Although CIA officials declined to make public details of his work with the agency, one close friend described him as "one of the founders of its (CIA's) covert operations . . . one of a half dozen of the most important men in Washington during his CIA career."

Allen W. Dulles, retired director of the CIA and Wisner's superior for nine years, said he was "a man I admired very much and knew very well for many years."

Virginia Law Graduate

Wisner was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1931, and received his law



FRANK G. WISNER

degree from Virginia's law school in 1934 and joined the New York City law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn.

He served with the Office of Strategic Services in Africa, the Middle East, the Balkans, France and Germany from 1943 until 1946, rising to the rank of commander.

Wisner returned to his New York City law firm as a partner after the war but left it at the call of the State Department, where he served for a year as deputy assistant secretary of state for occupied areas. He then joined what is now called the CIA.

Locally, Wisner was a member of the Metropolitan Club, the F Street Club and the D.C. Bar Association. He also was a member of the River Club in New York, the Brooks Club in London and on the board of directors of the Conservation Foundation.

Wisner leaves his wife, Mary, of the home address; three sons, Frank Jr., now serving with the State Department in Viet Nam; Ellis, studying at Oxford, and Graham, a student at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., and one daughter, Wendy, at Sarah Lawrence College.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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within three years and completed within five years from the date of enactment of this subsection."

SETTLEMENT OF LABOR DISPUTE
BETWEEN CERTAIN CARRIERS
BY RAILROAD AND CERTAIN OF
THEIR EMPLOYEES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. JAVITS submitted an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by him, to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 102) to provide for the settlement of the labor dispute between certain carriers by railroad and certain of their employees, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. MILLER submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate Joint Resolution 102, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. TOWER submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate Joint Resolution 102, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. MORSE submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate Joint Resolution 102, supra, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT

MR. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate at this time, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 8 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, August 27, 1963, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 26, 1963:

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

Walter E. Craig, of Arizona, to be U.S. district judge for the district of Arizona, vice Arthur M. Davis, deceased.

Dan H. Fenn, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission for the term expiring June 16, 1969, vice William E. Dowling.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Roy T. Davis, Jr., of Maryland, now a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

Philip H. Burris, of Virginia, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 2, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named persons, now Foreign Service officers of class 3 and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consuls general of the United States of America:

John R. Barrow, of Maryland.

Delmar R. Carlson, of the District of Columbia.

William D. Toomey, of North Dakota.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 5, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Howland Bancroft, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Roland A. J. Berardo, of Rhode Island.
Hugh W. Burrows, of Michigan.
The following-named persons, now Foreign Service officers of class 6 and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consuls of the United States of America:

Gordon R. Beyer, of Maryland.
Richard H. Howarth, of Pennsylvania.

The following-named Foreign Service Officers for promotion from class 7 to class 6:

A. Donald Bramante, of New York.

Philip J. Adler, of the District of Columbia.

Richard C. Barkley, of Michigan.

Natale H. Bellocchi, of New York.

John D. Blacken, of Virginia.

A. Donald Bramante, of New York.

John R. Countryman, of New York.

Miss Marie R. de Gunzburg, of New York.

William K. Mackey, of the District of Columbia.

David Dysart Morse, of Illinois.

Andrew J. Pierre, of New York.

Martin Prochnik, of Colorado.

Peter Solmsen, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Mary M. Johnson, of Texas, for appointment as a Foreign Service Officer of class 6, a vice consul of career, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 8 to class 7:

David L. Aaron, of California.

Kenneth P. Allen, of Texas.

Morris J. Amitay, of New York.

John F. Becker, of California.

Alan D. Berlind, of Virginia.

F. James Bingley, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

Werner W. Brandt, of New York.

Philip E. Burnham, Jr., of New Hampshire.

James A. Carney, Jr., of Tennessee.

James H. Cheatham, of Wisconsin.

Richard A. Christensen, of Arkansas.

John R. Davis, of New York.

Miss Patricia A. Dawson, of New York.

Peter Jon de Vos, of the District of Columbia.

Dale Alan Diefenbach, of Ohio.

Charles F. Dunbar, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

William A. Feldt, of Wisconsin.

Patrick E. Fitzgerald, of Montana.

Ronald D. Flack, of Minnesota.

Jerry A. Fowler, of California.

Ralph P. Gallagher, Jr., of New Jersey.

Carmen L. Gentile, of Massachusetts.

Stephen R. Gibson, of California.

Robert F. Gillin, of Pennsylvania.

Frank Ralph Golino, of Pennsylvania.

Robert Coleman Gratsch, of Michigan.

David W. Guthrie, of Ohio.

Miss Ruth M. Held, of New York.

M. Charles Hill, of New Jersey.

Miss Elinor V. Hohn, of Illinois.

George R. Hoover, of California.

Alden H. Irons, of Massachusetts.

Philip K. Johnson, Jr., of Ohio.

Don Roland Kienzle, of Massachusetts.

Walter C. Lenahan, of Oregon.

Winston Lord, of New York.

James M. Lucas, of California.

Stephen R. Lyne, of Vermont.

John Linden Martin, of Oregon.

David P. Matthews, of Virginia.

Robert Allan Mautino, of California.

John T. McCarthy, of New York.

Carroll R. McKibbin, of Iowa.

Robert Wesley Miller, of California.

Miss Carole A. Millikan, of Indiana.

Miss Marilyn H. Moninger, of Illinois.

Lewis Roy Murray, Jr., of Tennessee.

Robert P. Myers, Jr., of California.

David G. Newton, of Massachusetts.

Thomas M. T. Niles, of Kentucky.

Ernest D. Oates, of California.

Arthur M. Odum, of Texas.

Carl Pearl, of California.

Charles R. Pogue, of Indiana.

Fernando E. Rondon, of California.

Ronald F. Rosner, of Louisiana.

Ernest C. Ruehle, of Missouri.

Cornelius D. Scully III, of Virginia.

David Segal, of Connecticut.

John W. Sewell, of New York.

Miss Edith Smith, of Illinois.

Gerald E. Snyder, of Ohio.

Joel S. Spiro, of Pennsylvania.

John P. Steinmetz, of California.

William Morgan Stewart, of Maryland.

Carl Taylor, of Vermont.

Joel D. Ticknor, of New York.

Frank Tumminia, of New York.

James F. Twaddell, of Rhode Island.

Gary L. Vyne, of Arizona.

Lannon Walker, of the District of Columbia.

William J. Waller, of California.

Martin A. Wenick, of New Jersey.

J. William Wenrich, of Michigan.

Frank G. Wisner II, of Maryland.

Miss Joanna W. Witzel, of California.

William R. Womack, of Arkansas.

Ronald R. Young, of California.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 7, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

George E. Brown, of Texas.

Warren Clark, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Raymond H. Collins, of Missouri.

Stephen P. Dawkins, of New Jersey.

William S. Diedrich, of New York.

Kenneth Allen Hartung, of New York.

Peter B. Johnson, of California.

James J. Johnston, of Arkansas.

Miss Susan M. Klingaman, of New York.

Miss Claretta L. Krueger, of Illinois.

James S. Landberg, of Washington.

Charles T. Magee, of the District of Columbia.

Arnold E. Ogren, of California.

Alfred L. Padula, Jr., of New York.

Thomas R. Shaver, of Illinois.

Dudley G. Sippelle, of California.

Lawrence R. Tharp, of Michigan.

Andrew G. Thoms, Jr., of New Jersey.

Erwin W. von den Steinen, of California.

Donald R. Woodward, of California.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 8, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Miss Janet M. Ansorge, of Wisconsin.

John P. Banning, Jr., of New York.

William A. Bell, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

William J. Boudreau, of Massachusetts.

Walter M. Cadette, of New York.

Lawrence E. Christmas, of Texas.

Carl B. Cunningham, of California.

E. Bliss Eldridge, of New York.

Guy Feliz Erb, of California.

Arthur M. Giese, of Mississippi.

Marvin Groeneweg, of Iowa.

Miss Jean Marianne Haeske, of Washington.

Brian S. Kirkpatrick, of California.

Vernard A. Lanphier, of Utah.

Warren A. Lavorel, of California.

James B. MacRae, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

Thomas G. Martin, of Alabama.

Michael A. G. Michaud, of California.

Charles T. Owens, of California.

Vernon D. Penner, Jr., of New York.

Miss Charlotte W. Peters, of Indiana.

Joseph A. Presel, of Rhode Island.

Thomas W. Simons, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Thomas W. Sonandres, of Michigan.

Gilbert J. Sperling, of Pennsylvania.

James H. Taylor, of California.

Patrick N. Theros, of the District of Columbia.

John N. Thomas, of California.

Miss Susan L. Travis, of Pennsylvania.

Joseph H. Weiss, of California.

Leonard F. Willems, of Wyoming.

TERMINATION OF THE STATUTORY STATUS QUO
PERIOD

The parties are free to take such action as they may determine to be in their own interests whenever all issues in the dispute have either been resolved through collective bargaining or have been made the subject of the Work Rules Disputes Board's decision and recommendation.

PARTIAL OPERATION OF THE RAIL SYSTEM IN THE
EVENT OF A STRIKE

First. If the carrier should reject the recommendations of the Board and should put into effect work rules of a different nature, the unions may strike. In this event, the President is authorized to seize such part of the railroad system as may be necessary to maintain essential services in the public interest. The facilities which have not been seized will remain subject to the strike.

Second. If the carrier should put into effect the recommendations of the Board, the unions may strike in protest thereof. In this event, the President is authorized to enjoin that part of the strike which interferes with the maintenance of essential rail transport.

Third. In determining what part of the rail system must be maintained in order to provide essential services, the President must give due consideration to the availability of other means of transport for the shipment of essential commodities.

COMPENSATION IN THE EVENT OF SEIZURE

In the case of seizure, the amendment provides that just compensation shall be made for the operation of the railroads, giving due consideration to the fact that the United States took possession of the rail system when its operations had been interrupted by a strike.

STRIKE RISKS

The amendment provides that the Work Rules Disputes Board, in its recommendations, may provide that employees who strike in protest of the recommendation may be denied any part of the job protection provisions contained in its decision.

Tomorrow, Mr. President, I shall discuss the amendments at some length, item by item, if it becomes necessary to call them up.

I close, Mr. President, by calling attention to the fact that a great labor policy question confronts the Senate and the House of Representatives. We are so close to it that I wonder whether we fully appreciate what is involved. We are so close to it that I wonder whether we are in somewhat the same position that our predecessors in the Senate were in during the period 1919 to 1920, to which I have previously alluded. If we read the debates published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, we find that then there were those who wanted to follow a course of action so reactionary in nature and so inconsistent with economic freedom that, for the time being, they stood in the way of the enactment of needed, progressive legislation.

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Mr. President, I would fail to maintain my record of some 25 or 30 years of service in the field of labor relations if I did not run the risk of unpopularity here and elsewhere by taking the time to warn the parties to this dispute, the Members of Congress, and the public generally of the potential dangers to the preservation of our system of economic freedom by the establishment of a precedent involving the creation of what amounts to a general compulsory arbitration board.

We cannot maintain economic freedom in America without having free trade unions and free employers. We cannot have free trade unions and free employers if we start subjecting them to the dictates of a compulsory arbitration board, for under a system of compulsory arbitration there is no end to the power over management and to the power over labor that will be developed. Now is the time to stop it.

Let me say to the parties to this dispute that they have an obligation to make their contributions to citizen statesmanship. If they really want the economic freedom which our system makes available to them, they should quickly offer to resolve their differences and to eliminate the need for this debate in the Senate and for our further consideration of such legislation, by promptly developing their own program for a voluntary arbitration settlement of all the issues in this dispute.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon has made a serious contribution to a solution of the issue. If we listened, I believe that a great number of us would not be in disagreement with a great deal of what the Senator from Oregon has said. If Senators will read the RECORD, they will see that tonight the Senator from Oregon has narrowed the differences that might exist on the question, which will probably lead us to the possibility tomorrow of a quick solution of the issues, if we do not have too many amendments to consider.

The Senator from Oregon has two amendments. I think there will be not more than two or three other amendments offered, which can be handled very quickly. In that respect the Senator from Oregon has narrowed the issues before the Senate. We all have the same objective that he has. He has contributed a great deal to the debate.

TRANSACTION OF ADDITIONAL
ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following additional routine business was transacted:

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF A
COMMITTEE

The following additional report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. GRUENING, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment:

H.R. 6118. An act to amend the act providing for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union with respect to the selection of public lands for the development and expansion of communities; (Rept. No. 468).

ADDITIONAL BILL INTRODUCED

An additional bill was introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MILLER (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 2090. A bill to amend the act of July 26, 1956, to authorize the Muscatine Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and the town of Drury, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. HICKENLOOPER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ACROSS
MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT OR NEAR
MUSCATINE, IOWA, AND DRURY,
ILL.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the senior Senator from Iowa [MR. HICKENLOOPER] and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill relating to a bridge across the Mississippi River. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2090) to amend the act of July 26, 1956, to authorize the Muscatine Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and the town of Drury, Ill., introduced by Mr. MILLER (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act creating the Muscatine Bridge Commission and authorizing said Commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and the town of Drury, Illinois," approved July 26, 1956 (70 Stat. 669; Public Law 811, Eighty-fourth Congress), as amended by the Act of April 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 59; Public Law 87-441), is amended by inserting immediately after section 14, the following new section:

"SEC. 15. The commission and its successors are authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and the town of Drury, Illinois, subject to the provisions of this Act; except that the authority granted by this subsection shall cease and be null and void unless the actual construction of such bridge is commenced

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The following-named Foreign Service Reserve officers to be consuls of the United States of America:

William H. Dunbar, of the District of Columbia.

Philip F. Gould, of the District of Columbia.

Edward S. Grainger, of Connecticut.

Geoffrey Groff-Smith, of Michigan.

George C. Jenkins, of California.

Edward J. Joyce, of Virginia.

John R. Kochevar, of Wyoming.

Ernest Mayerfeld, of New York.

Charles J. Orr, of Texas.

Robert T. Shaw, of Arizona.

Howell S. Teeple, of Texas.

Clinton Thaxton, of Kentucky.

Otto H. Wagner, of Michigan.

William G. Wilcox, of Ohio.

Martin J. Bergin, Jr., of Virginia, a Foreign Service Reserve officer, to be a consul and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named Foreign Service Reserve officers to be vice consuls of the United States of America:

Anthony Chapell, of Connecticut.

Thomas I. Dowling, Jr., of Indiana.

William C. Horn, of Washington.

Grant H. Ichikawa, of Virginia.

Arthur D. Lofkowitz, of New York.

William R. Lenderking, Jr., of Connecticut.

The following-named Foreign Service Reserve officers to be secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Keith E. Adamson, of Kansas.

Dean J. Almy, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Max J. Arnold, of Virginia.

Robert A. Bauer, of California.

Robert W. Berg, of Texas.

Philip Birnbaum, of New Jersey.

John W. Dayton, of Virginia.

William K. Harvey, of Maryland.

John H. Hoskins, of the District of Columbia.

Harold Kaplan, of New Jersey.

Henry W. Koski, of Ohio.

Harry K. Lennon, of Virginia.

William P. MacLean, of Wisconsin.

John D. McGrail, of Massachusetts.

Gilbert F. McGreevy, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

John R. O'Brien, of the District of Columbia.

Horace L. Rhorer, Jr., of Georgia.

Charles A. Shields, of Connecticut.

George T. Walsh, of Massachusetts.

Charles G. Williamson, of Florida.

U.S. COAST GUARD

To be lieutenant commander

Philip M. Griebel

To be lieutenants

Dan S. Meginley

Robert A. Rich

Warren K.

Edward L. Murnane

Wordsworth

Carl "J" Angus

James L. Webb

To be lieutenants (junior grade)

Richard H. Hicks

Lafayette J. Harbison

Danny M. Brown

Donald H. Ramsden

Robert T. Morhard

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

David Statler Black, of Washington, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission for the term expiring June 22, 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Robert M. White, of Connecticut, to be Chief of the Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate August 26, 1963:

The nomination sent to the Senate on May 2, 1963, of J. Ellison Deer to be postmaster at Ulmers, in the State of South Carolina.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 26, 1963:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

George L. Mehren, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.